

THE ORGANIZED FARMER

Vol. XVII December, 1958 No. 12



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Central Office F.U.A. Phone 40375

Merry Christmas

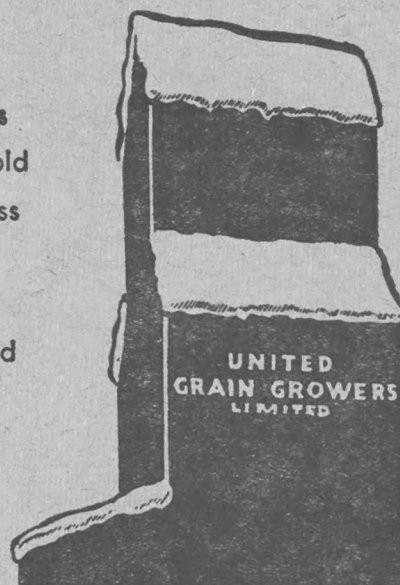
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GENERAL SCIENCES

Season's Greetings

The Board of Directors and Management of United Grain Growers Limited take this means of thanking the farm families of this Province for their continued patronage of U.G.G. elevators during the year now nearing its end . .

May the Joy and
Peace of Christmas
bless your household
and bring happiness
to those within
and to those who
cross your threshold
during the
Christmas Season



UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
LIMITED
Canada's Original Farmer Co-operative

The Organized Farmer

Editor A. W. PLATT

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Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



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Vol. XVII Dec. 1958 No. 12

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Your president has had an exceedingly busy month. The membership campaign preparations for the annual convention, and the Dominion-Provincial Conference has kept me pretty well on the run. This has been so much so that I have been late in getting this report prepared. As a result this issue of the Organized Farmer will be a few days late and I am the one who is to blame for it.

I thought, in this report, that I would comment briefly on the Dominion-Provincial Conference. At this conference there were the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Harkness, who presided; members of his staff; the Ministers of Agriculture from ten provinces and their deputies; representatives of the Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Farm Union Council; and the Agricultural Attaches of the various foreign countries that maintain diplomatic relations at Ottawa.

The first day of the conference proceeded as follows:

Mr. Harkness gave the keynote address at the beginning of the conference. Most of his address was concerned with the economic situation that exists in agriculture today, both in Canada and in other countries of the world. By and large this was a factual, hard-hitting address that laid the facts on the line. Unfortunately, in my

opinion in suggesting what should be done he did not come to grips with the situation and the suggestions that he made were not very practical. He pointed out that world food production was increasing at a greater rate than world population and that this was resulting in serious surplus situations in Canada, the United States, and now in some of the western European countries. These surpluses were largely in the form of cereal grains and dairy products. He also pointed out that the world market for agricultural products was rapidly disappearing. Most trade that now exists in these products is on bi-lateral or concession terms and, in the case of most products, no world market really exists anymore. In Canada we have a surplus of cereal grains and a rapidly increasing surplus of dairy products, as well as the possibility of some surplus of pork products in the immediate future. Dealing with the course of action, Mr. Harkness suggested that Canadian farmers should voluntarily reduce their production. He solicited the support of Provincial Governments and Farm Organizations in attempting to make this possible. He pointed out in no uncertain terms that if this reduction in production did not occur then we could expect a cut in price supports.

Following Mr. Harkness' presentation each of the ten provincial Ministers of Agriculture spoke. None of them made any significant contribution to the subject under discussion.

The farm unions pointed out that in their opinion the increase in production, both in Canada and other countries of the world, was not due to support prices but was due to the impact of technology upon agriculture as a whole. They pointed out many examples, including the fact that we have many less dairy cattle in Canada now than in previous years. The point is that the cattle that we have now are giving more milk. This same sort of thing is occurring in all parts of agriculture and the revolution that is taking place means that our production now, and probably for some time to come, will be greater than we are able to consume ourselves or to sell in the so-called commercial markets. It was emphatically

denied that the increases in production were due to price supports, but it was admitted that price supports decided in what form the surplus would occur. For example, in recent years the wheat production in western Canada had been on the downgrade. Acreage has been cut some each year. During this time the price for dairy and meat products has been moderately attractive and as a result much of the productive facilities that were previously used for producing wheat are now used to produce dairy products or pork. Similarly, a cut in the support price on dairy products would probably mean an increase in beef production. We then argued that since price supports were not the cause of surpluses that it was futile to try and cure the surplus problem by lowering them. We then suggested to the Minister that there were certain alternative courses of action that could be taken under these circumstances. The four alternatives that we suggested were as follows:

1. **Economic pressure.** We pointed out to the Minister that if no action was taken and the industry was allowed to suffer continuing economic stress that eventually it would reach such a low stage of productivity that surpluses would disappear. Such course of action would of course ruin the agricultural industry and would have grave effects on the rest of the Canadian economy. We certainly are not suggesting that such a course of action be taken, but there are plenty of people in Canada who do say that that is the way out of this difficulty.

2. **A program of restricted production using marketing quotas or by taking land out of production.** The difficulties in this sort of approach are evident but if it were well carried out it would have the desired effect of reducing production. We also pointed out that the incentive to produce to the maximum would be substantially reduced by the greater use of deficiency payments rather than market price support.

3. **We could allow the giant corporations to take over agriculture in Canada by means of vertical integration.** We pointed out

that while there were sound economic arguments in favor of vertical integration there were very grave arguments against such a proposal and that any government should think a long time before they allowed this sort of thing to take place.

4. We suggested that, in our opinion, the most practical thing that could be done would be to utilize the surpluses that we have to augment the diet of people in Canada who cannot afford to buy their food products in normal commercial markets, and secondly to help build up the economy of underdeveloped countries. We pursued this line of approach at some considerable length.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture made a somewhat similar presentation. They, too, emphasized the possibilities of surplus utilization as the first line of attack that should be made on this very vexing problem. They also gave a very excellent resume of the economic position of Agriculture in Canada today. It was my intention to publish this in this issue of the Organized Farmer, but in the shuffle of leaving Ottawa I misplaced their brief and do not have it available for inclusion in this issue, but additional copies will be in the office and available to anyone that is interested.

At the conclusion of our presentation Mr. Harkness summed up the day's discussion. He stated that he was in agreement that greater use of deficiency payments would be a more logical method of handling this problem than the widespread use of market price support. However, he said that the administrative difficulties in this line of approach were very great at the present time and that the government was loath to enter into such a scheme except as a last resort. He also expressed the opinion, which was concurred in by the farm organizations, that by and large farmers did not wish to go into a program of restricted production by means of government regulations except as an extreme last resort. He promised that the government would give very close consideration to our suggestions on surplus utilization, but pointed out that

great difficulties lie in the way of accomplishing what we hope to do in this field.

The following day the farm organizations met separately during part of the day and the ministers also met together. In the latter part of the day a closed session was held, with the provincial ministers and the representatives of farm organizations again under the chairmanship of Mr. Harkness. This was a closed meeting so it would be presumptuous of me to review it in detail. However, I feel that I can say that some very frank and useful discussion took place, particularly on matters of surplus disposal.

It is difficult to sum up a conference, particularly since I just returned from it, but on the whole I think this was a very excellent exchange of views. I also have the impression that the government is in some considerable difficulty with its agricultural program and is likely to be into further difficulty unless some policy changes are made. I do not know whether or not they are prepared to make these changes at this time but I feel that we have presented our views to them as clearly and as strongly as we know how. There is always a possibility that they are right in these matters and we are wrong. One of the obvious things that should be done in Canada, immediately, is to have some independent economic research done on these matters of agricultural policy. It should surely be possible, for example, to decide whether price supports are causing surplus production or whether this is the result of the new agricultural technology. It also should be possible, with a fair degree of accuracy, to estimate whether this period of surplus production is a temporary thing, as the government seems to feel, or whether it is a semi-permanent part of our agriculture as the farm organizations feel. These matters are too important to farm people to experiment with. We should know what we are doing. It seems futile to attempt to design cures for the problem until we can agree as to what the causes are.

EDITORIALS

INFLATION

Inflation is the enemy of all primary producers and it is particularly the enemy of the farmer. At no time can the farmer expect prices to keep up with costs when inflation is advancing at a rapid rate. This is particularly true of the Canadian farmer. He must sell, or try to sell, a considerable portion of his products in the markets of the world. The inflation that we have had in recent years has now pretty well priced him out of those markets. The fearful thing is that there seems to be no stopping this monster. Not only is inflation continuing but the rate at which it is going ahead seems to be accelerating year by year. If this continues the result will be economic ruin for the nation as a whole. This has been demonstrated many times in history and it shouldn't be necessary for Canada to demonstrate it again. Inflation can be controlled. It was controlled during war time. However, the controlling of inflation is not the popular thing to do. Many people who can pass on their costs or obtain increased wages seem to enjoy the continual round of greater wages and greater profits that inflation brings, despite the fact that these are illusionary gains that disappear very quickly. We have called upon the government for a non-inflationary policy on more than one occasion. They have given some lip service to this idea but very little practical action as yet. It is in our interests, and is our duty as citizens, to build up public opinion to the point where there will be a real demand that this monster be controlled before it devours us all.

DECISION MAKING

The F.U.A. delegates representing the farm people of Alberta face a heavy agenda of new business at the Farmers' Union of Alberta Convention to be held at Edmonton from Dec. 8 to 12. The recent march of events hastened the tempo of problems that need a definite stand on behalf of the membership.

A general freight rate increase of 17 per cent was authorized by

the board of transport commissioners. The increase worth some \$60,000,000 a year to the major railways will be borne by Western Canada to the extent of 60%. Now the issue is in the laps of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Railways.

Quick reaction to these organizations from all farm bodies is most urgent. Sniping at the Crows Nest Agreement is another danger that the farm people are very aware of. Protection of this agreement is the preservation of the Western lifeblood line. Abrogation of these rates will be a death knell to Western Agriculture.

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council made a very strong case for agricultural situation to the Royal Commission on Price Spread of Food Products held recently in Ottawa. The farm unions visualize the possible extinction of Canada's rural society under the onslaught of supermarkets, shopping frills and the inflated buying power of big retail food chains. The IFUC brief stated:

"It would seem extremely unfair that many millions of Canadian producers and consumers should become the victims of a few corporate enterprises who in their utter ruthlessness, are quite prepared to destroy the Canadian way of life to gain absolute control of the gigantic food industry of Canada."

Arnold Platt, president of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, is the man organized farmers have needed for many, many years. With all due respect to the farm leaders in Alberta who have gone before Mr. Platt, it is the sincere and humble opinion of the writer of this column that Arnold Platt is the great man of farm organization.

There is no intent to proclaim Mr. Platt as a messiah of farmer organization. Rather, there is the simple observation that the president of the FUA is a man of great purpose and moral strength, a man with the courage, ability and vision to speak and work for farmers of Western Canada as no one has ever spoken or worked before.

—Calgary Herald
(Tommy Primrose)

Congratulations

Congratulations are in order to the United Farmers of Alberta on the recent opening of their fine new office building. This farm supply petroleum co-operative has had a distinguished record in the province and has shown continuous growth over the years. The fine service that they have been giving to the farm people has been reflected in the patronage that they have received and which has been increasing every year. This is attested by the fact that they have now outgrown their old quarters and have moved into a fine new building which they have erected on their property in Calgary. This indicates that farm people have accepted them but also indicates that they will be able to give greater service and to expand the work of their farm supply department at an even more rapid rate in the future than what has been the case in the past.

We wish Mr. Church and his board every success in the years that lie ahead and hope that time will not be too far off when they will have to add another storey to their fine new building.

New Broadcasting Bill

By Canadian Federation of Agriculture

The establishment, envisaged in the new broadcasting bill, of an independent board for Canadian broadcasting charged with the responsibility, and given the authority, to operate a national system of broadcasting in the public interest is welcomed by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. As set out in the bill, the duties of such a new Board of Broadcast Governors are in general accordance with the concept supported by the Federation over the years, that Canadian broadcasting should be carried on as a single system, under an independent public authority, of which both public and private stations are part.

The Federation nevertheless has reservations about some of the provisions of the new bill. This bill represents a major re-organization of our broadcasting legislation, and introduces a new financing principle, namely that funds shall be annually provided in amounts determined by the government and presented in the estimates.

JOB AHEAD

Canadian Farmers and co-ops have a big citizenship job ahead of them.

Recently, the Financial Post has published several articles on ownership of Canadian assets. In some areas over 83% of the Canadian industry is owned and controlled by management outside of Canada.

In the next issue of the Organized Farmer we expect to show what this means to Canada in terms of interest and dividend payments to outsiders.

At the moment it appears that it is the Canadian Farmer and co-operative member that owns Canadian equity and has some control over it.

Projected into the future it means that the farmer and co-op man will need to form a backbone to represent the Canadian interests.

The way things operate nowadays the average wage earner is completely demobilized from his citizenship. If you do not think so, just try. If you do, someone will come around and whisper into your ear — lay off.

The Canadian farmer and the co-op man have a tremendous agenda on their program: Economics, politics, world trade, Canadian interests, money situation, transportation costs, underdeveloped countries.

It is always thus, throughout history — in time of crisis — it is the agricultural element that comes to the fore to solve the problems.

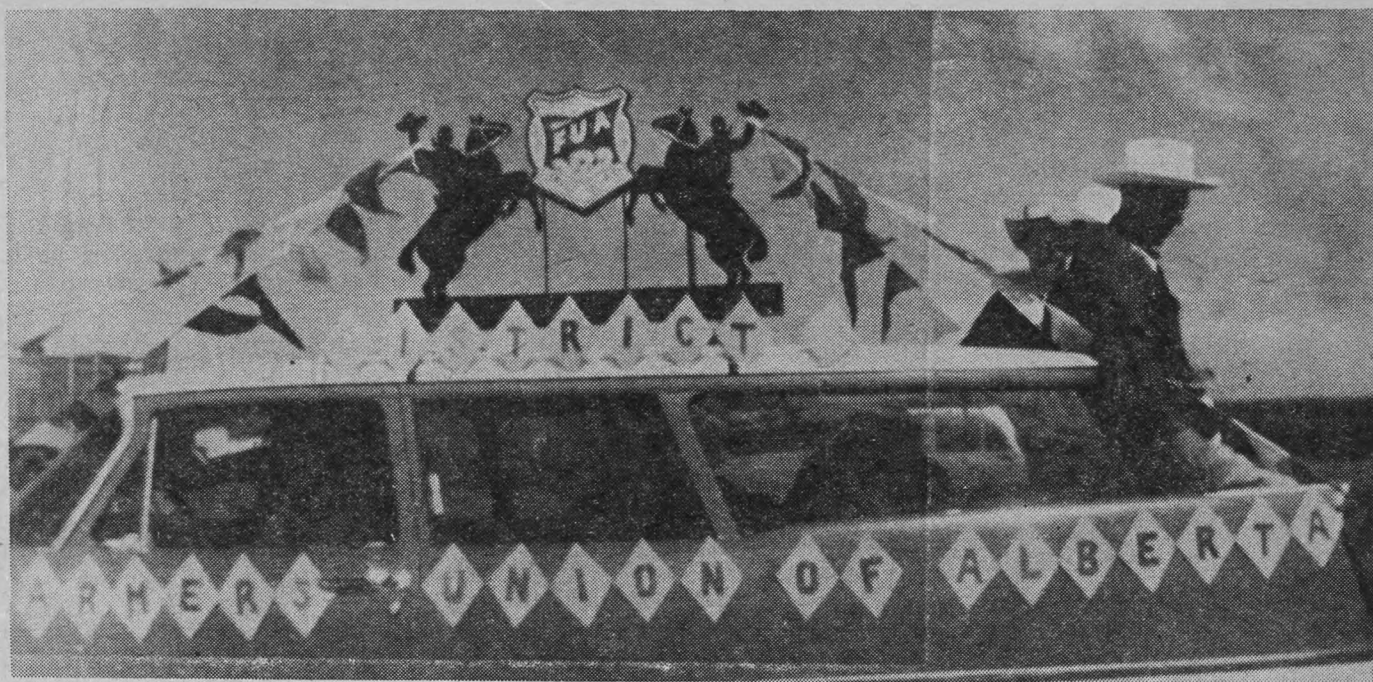
The Canadian farmer and his right hand man — the co-operator — face this challenge.

It's a big job.

A University of Cincinnati zoologist says man won't change much in the next million years. And his wife will suspect that he didn't really try.

* * *

If you save money, you're a grouch;
If you spend it, you're a loafer;
If you get it, you're a grafter;
If you can't get it you're a bum—
SO, what's the use.



DIST. 7 F.U.A. FLOAT—Decorated station wagon is the work of Mrs. Mildred G. Redmen of Hardisty.

President's Statement

It is with a great deal of regret that I have decided that it will not be possible for me to allow my name to stand in nomination for the office of president at our annual convention. I find that I must have time to attend to my personal affairs which cannot be found while I am holding the important and demanding office of president. The three years I have spent as president, have been the most rewarding of my life and I shall deeply miss the many fine associations I have made. It is my intention to devote most of my time to our farming operations and to find some time for farm union and co-op affairs. I certainly don't intend to divorce myself from the Union.

I cannot however accept nomination for a place on the executive. In this case I cannot plead lack of time but I have strong feelings that it is not in the interest of the organization for senior officials to seek junior posts. One of the many things we must always do is develop a continuous supply of leaders. This I have tried to do and I think I have been successful. These people must be given the opportunity to accept senior positions. If you do not do this, you will lose them and you will end up with a few old timers and no one to replace them, when they eventually die. Our executive must be composed of mature, experienced and reliable people but don't, please, make it a senate.

A. W. PLATT

Your Local is Your Life

by D. G. Whitney

The local is the most important unit in the entire Farmers' Union. Here is where the Union begins; here is where the strength of the Farmers' Union lies, providing you have a Local that is alive.

It is in the Locals where the discussions go on, where members get basic information and where they take action on their problems as farmers. Here is where farmers learn to hold orderly meetings, where they weigh the issues and pass resolutions, where they learn to speak for themselves and make intelligent expression a habit. That is democracy.

Like old New England meetings that were called "seed plots" of democracy, in colonial days, the Farmers' Union Local is the seed plot of rural democracy in these times and as such makes a highly valuable contribution to better understanding among all people. All that the Farmers' Union has accomplished came from Locals scattered all over the province.

"The Future of Agriculture lies in the Farm Union Locals" (Montana F. U. booklet, Ideas for Lively Local Meetings).

Regular attendance at Local meetings should spark an idea, or a "seed" that would "bear fruit" at a later date.

Give your local a transfusion of new life by assisting in every way possible to send a full quota of delegates to the Annual Convention. Encourage them to participate in discussions there, and turn out to hear their reports when they return home. When possible, send a new member along with experienced delegates, he or she may supply new ideas and gain knowledge of the F.U.A. mechanics as well as fresh enthusiasm.

We are told the Farmers' Union Convention has the reputation of being quiet and orderly in hotelmen's circles. That would seem seemly. We hope to meet a thousand delegates and visitors across the registration tables.

The Farmers' Parliament

by Ed Nelson

December is on its way again and with it comes the time for our Annual Convention. The conventions of the Farmers' Union of Alberta have attained wide recognition for their quality. Visitors from far and near have gone back to their respective homes and have marvelled at the way our conventions were run.

The farm people of Alberta can be proud of their organization. From a member's point of view, the Farmers Union of Alberta is as democratically operated as it is possible for mere men and women to operate. No member is ever denied the right of free expression and all policy has come directly from the membership. The leadership has at all times done a good job of drawing on the membership for this expression.

It can be truly said that we operate from the bottom up and not the top down. Let us keep it that way. Active participation is the only way to make sure of this.

Farmers, today, find themselves at a crossroads in the History of Agriculture. Technology has brought us to a place where we must make momentous decisions, decisions that can mean a drastic change in the way of life we have come to know. These decisions should not be made without thorough study and effective discussion by all the people concerned. That is why our farm union locals are so important. From those studies and discussions decisions are moved up a step at a time until the annual convention takes over and finalizes every point. That is the reason it is so important that every local should be represented. Not only should it be represented but every local should make an all out effort to send their full quota of delegates. You may never again have as good an opportunity to make history as you will this year.

Come to the convention, the parliament of the farmer. Come

prepared to take part; come prepared to take much of it back home. Don't stay home and say you haven't time, or you can't leave, etc., etc. Let every local make this a community project this year. Send your delegate and make arrangements for the community to look after the chores. **COME TO THE CONVENTION**

Wheat Pool to Erect Cairn Honoring Dr. H. W. Wood

The Alberta Wheat Pool have put in the foundation in preparation for the cairn which they are erecting in honor of H. W. (Henry Wise) Wood, former chairman of the Wheat Pool and one of the prime movers in its formation. He was also the chairman of the U.F.A. for some time. The cairn is to be built in Carstairs, Dr. Wood's home town, and will be situated in the park, opposite the United Church. Work on the erection is expected to be undertaken next spring. It will be approximately six feet across at the base and will be seven feet high. It is being built in conformity with plans of the Historic Sites of Canada.

From—Carstairs News

Alberta Weeklies' Comment

"We are firmly convinced that the greatest value of the F.U.A. lies not merely in the establishment of small businesses — but in the larger things that it can do in protecting the interests of the farmers, in pleading his cause before governments, in fostering research and development in practices and procedures on the farm, and in helping to clear the channels for the free movement of the products of the farm to the markets of the world."

The Star-Chronicle,
Wainwright, Alberta.

* * *

"Our advice to farmers is to quickly buy up their own memberships and acquire that feeling of "belonging" to that group of producers of human food. Farming is rapidly evolving from a crude and unorganized "calling" into a highly technical industry.

Camrose Canadian

Let Us Face Reality

by George Loree

Large scale operations provide an economic way to produce food. Corporation farms or co-operative farms would seem to lend themselves well to efficient use of capital, labor and management. Is our farm problem in Canada today a purely economic one or a social one as well?

Broiler factories, pig hatcheries, automation in mammoth feedlot operations, represent a peak of efficiency in use of resources. But would they or do they represent a peak of efficiency in use of resources. But would they or do they represent the type of farming that is in the best interests of our country? If a few corporations could produce the food for the whole population, what would be the effects on our economy?

For the answers to some of these questions, be on hand at the Annual Convention and hear the panel on Vertical Integration.

* * *

How can we, as farmers, do something to relieve the cost-price squeeze,

There are some things we can do on our own farms to improve efficiency. We can make use of technological advances by studying varieties, cultural methods, use of fertilizers, crop rotations, production testing, market forecasts and management. The main objection to the aforementioned is that they increase supply, — and a small increase in supply can often cause a drastic fall in price, further aggravating the cost price relationship.

I believe we must have efficiency of production of farm products.

I believe we must maintain and retain the family farm.

The use of co-operatives (our own business) whenever possible in the fields of marketing and purchasing is a part of good farm management.

The price support plan of the F.U.A. would be a most practical means of attaining a price structure related to production cost,

REPLY TO VIEWS ON SECONDARY EDUCATION

At this time I would like to congratulate Mrs. Taylor on the very good work she has been doing for the farm organization, in representing us on the Cameron Commission on Education.

It is only through replies to her questions in the November issue of the Organized Farmer, can Mrs. Taylor help further the betterment of rural education.

Many of our rural people are indeed concerned about the educational system in the agricultural areas.

It is quite obvious that children going to small rural high schools are denied the privilege of taking the courses of their choice, in many instances. Most parents are willing to make a reasonable sacrifice to give their children greater opportunities.

One question was, "Should small high schools continue to give a general program with perhaps more emphasis on practical rather than theoretical mathematics; more emphasis on everyday problems of citizenship"? This is alright for those students wishing to enter vocational, technical, business or agricultural colleges. What about those who are seeking an academic course? Here are the students to whom we must look for leadership in the fields of science, teaching, etc. Shortage of trained teachers for our schools and universities is the root of the whole educational problem. Definitely, the academic courses must not at this critical time be sacrificed in any of our schools.

Don't you think parents should be responsible for teaching good citizenship?

If students haven't a passing mark in mathematics in Grade IX do you not think they should be allowed to repeat that credit, instead of carrying on an elective subject in Grade X?

As for putting only one central high school in a division or county this would not be possible without having a dormitory. The distances for running busses would be too great. How many parents would feel justified in sending their children from Grade IX up, to a dormitory? Wouldn't the child be sacrificing

without the incentive to produce surpluses. This plan would be good for the farmer and good for Canada. Through organization we can do together what we cannot do individually. Let us all work to put this plan over.

too much of his "much needed years" at home?

Most parents would prefer having the pupils attend school in busses. Thirty miles on the bus (one way) should be the maximum for even a Grade XII pupil. Double bussing is working out quite satisfactorily in some areas. This service, so far is provided without extra cost to the pupil.

The general feeling seems to be that schools should have a higher standard of business education.

In answer to the question of both local and divisional schools providing shop and home economics, some locals feel it should be done where there are enough children to warrant it. It is better for two small schools to go together for these classes.

The question of four to six divisions or counties having a community college, offering technical, vocational and a variety of agricultural courses would call for much expenditure if new buildings were erected. These courses are very necessary, but could we not make use of the agricultural schools that are already built?

In closing, might I again stress the need of more trained teachers for the rural areas. Perhaps more money spent on teachers' salaries and improvement of teacherages would pay big dividends.

Many rural children are denied their rightful chance to higher education, due to lack of opportunity in the rural high schools.

Replies would be most welcome.

Respectfully submitted by
Margaret E. (Mrs. F. H.) House,
F.W.U.A. Director District 12
Educational Convener,

When you think of how few authorities there are on bridge, it's strange how often you get one of them as a partner.

* * *

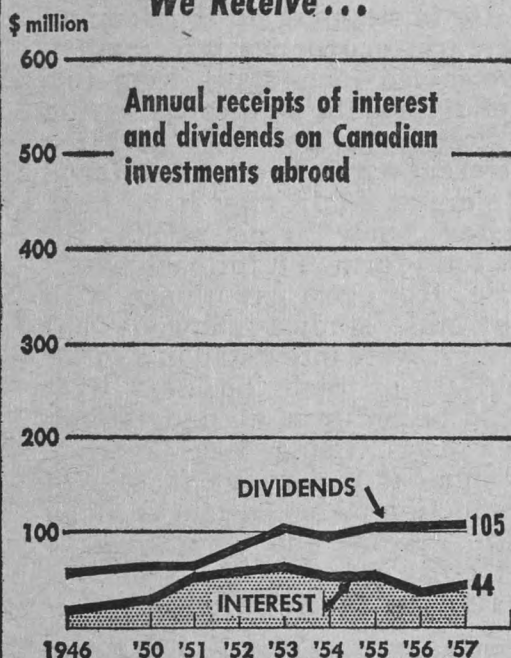
Many highway accidents will be eliminated when people learn that our modern cars come equipped with everything but brains.

* * *

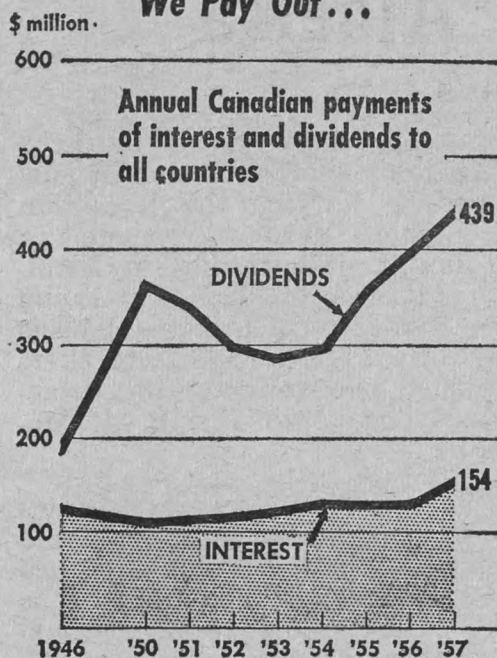
In the 1941 Canadian census 43.5 per cent of the population was rural and 56.5 urban. In the 1956 census 33.4 per cent was rural and 66.6 per cent urban.

How We Keep Paying for Foreign Capital

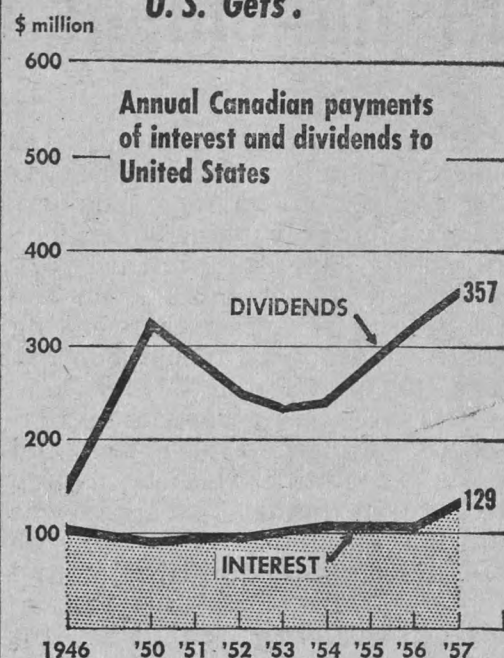
We Receive...



We Pay Out...



U. S. Gets.



HOW \$2 BILLION OF ASSETS HAVE CHANGED OWNERSHIP

Since the war, Financial Post has counted about 102 companies whose control has passed from Canada to non-Canadian hands. Here's an analysis of what this can mean to personnel, tax collectors and shareholders

By Vincent Egan

Business is international — and nowhere is that truer than in Canada.

Competing in Canada are more than 5,000 subsidiaries of foreign companies. At least 3,750 are subsidiaries of U.S. companies, 950 of U.K. firms, and 300 of parents in other nations.

Especially since 1956, when the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published its Pioneering Canada's International Investment Position 1926-1954, the spotlight of publicity has been turned hard and bright on the extent of foreign ownership of Canadian industries.

This ownership keeps growing, and no diminution is in sight.

Canada, like any other young and developing country, has always leaned heavily on foreign capital. But in earlier times non-resident investors normally bought bonds of the Canadian enterprises. Thus, the Canadian company looked forward to the time when it would retire its foreign-held debt, and earnings would remain here. The

company became "Canadianized."

In recent times, however, a new pattern has replaced the old. Today, the non-Canadian corporation typically buys the majority of the Canadian firm's common stock.

In a relatively short time, Canada has achieved a disturbing distinction: No other heavily industrialized country has such a large share of its industry controlled by concerns beyond its borders.

Because of the attention that is inevitably attracted to big companies, many Canadians tend to think of the question of foreign control in terms of forest domains in British Columbia or major oil producers in Alberta.

—Financial Post

Whose Freedom?

by E. F. Iddins, Field Organizer,
F.U.A. District No. 2

Freedom, what is it? Many definitions may be given. Sometimes it seems to be something we thought we had until someone tells us what we may or can do.

In district 2 we are finding this to be true in the marketing of eggs. We have lived with the illusion that we had freedom to

sell anytime, any place, and no one could say us nay. But now we are finding that there is such a thing as grading, and regimentation. We are told, if we want to sell eggs they must be taken to the grading station, where no explanation is given for the low grades received. There are so few grade A large that if our hens only knew the implications they would blush, then fly into a rage and scratch someone's eye out, and never lay another egg.

Why are our eggs averaging only 16c per dozen? As some have reported. We are told the public likes graded, anemic eggs, since there is a grading station in the north, at 60c per doz. for A large, of which there seems no limit in the grading plants.

We are told that grading is compulsory through federal government legislation, and that there are Government inspectors to see that our interests are protected. What we haven't learned is How so few Grade A's go in and so many are available for the consumer. Of course the farmer never was very good at figuring things out.

The retailer is also finding his freedom of business practices curtailed. The grading personnel is telling him he has to buy his eggs through his station and can sell only graded eggs. It would seem

(Continued on Page 22)

A Brief Review of Farm Management in Alberta

B. J. McBain

It was not until around 1938 that a definite program of making studies of the farm business was undertaken by Alberta. The relatively early start in this work grew out of demands from the fluid milk producers in seeking some measure of price control. The Board of Public Utility Commissioners were given the authority to regulate milk prices and asked for a milk production study to be undertaken. The study was at first a joint project with the Dominion Economics Division and the Dairy Branch of the Provincial Government. The staff for this project was located at the University with arrangements for some consulting assistance from Dr. Stewart, then in charge of the University Economics Department.

In view of the increasing demand for local farm management data it was fortunate that the economist in charge of starting the study had special training in farm management in the person of Dr. H. L. Patterson. Although only cost of production was immediately required it was obvious to the workers on such studies that a full analysis of the farm business records would be of increasing value to the farms under study and later to other farmers.

In addition to the fluid milk studies, a study of some 200 churning cream shippers and around 100 condensery and cheese milk farms was undertaken. This information gathered from the three years' joint studies was written up in a bulletin called "Dairy Farm Business in Alberta 1939 to 1943." This bulletin is fairly technical and its use would suggest being limited to dairying. However, most of the principles illustrated are also applicable to the management of other enterprises. Similarly the techniques of analysis in evaluating the levels of efficiency in production are those currently in use and the methods likewise applicable to evaluating productive elements of other enterprises.

At the completion of the three year joint studies of the various types of dairying the Dominion Economics Division proceeded to a similar undertaking in Manitoba. It was decided to continue the studies on a provincial basis for the major fluid milk markets at least. The work was then placed in charge of Mr. B. J. McBain.

The results from the studies were proving to be a valuable source of material for guidance in milk pricing. This interest thus caused the studies to have an unbroken continuity both from the standpoint of farms under study and the staff of methodology.

Following the war, the need for more farm management data began to increase at a faster tempo. Greater industrialization was taking place and many veterans and new immigrants wanted to go farming. To help meet this need the Alberta Department of Extension made a request for an initial study of 50 farms in Central Alberta representing mixed farming. This study became known as the "Alberta Mixed Farm Production Cost Studies." A bulletin of the title has been published by Mr. McBain and Mr. T. A. Petersen for 1951-55. Mr. Petersen was added to the staff in 1950 to assist the supervisor with the four milk studies and the new mixed farm study. In 1956, the mixed farm study was discontinued and an irrigation farm study undertaken. During 1957, Mr. Porter was hired with the anticipation of continuing the mixed farm studies. However, for the present his time is taken with the canning crop studies because Mr. Petersen is now only part time on the studies on account of his recent added duties as extension farm management specialist.

The mixed farm study has proven very popular and its need was fortunately anticipated a few years ahead of the present rather urgent demand for such

material. This decision was no doubt assisted by the nature of the local information coming out of the milk studies. The farm cost price squeeze was still another factor in stepping up the demand for farm economics information. The mixed farm study went further than milk studies in having to cost up to as many as three different enterprises on one farm. A simpler study may have been made to show the net earning for the total farm and for each enterprise. However, experience with the milk studies showed that farmers were interested in a fuller analysis of their business if it could be set up in an understandable basis. Using local average attainment in various factors of production as bench marks along with graphs and charts, have helped to interpret the economic analysis of the farm business.

The enterprises costed so far in the mixed farm study are hogs, churning cream, poultry and grain crops, whereas in the more recent canning crop and irrigation farm studies the enterprises under special study are canning peas, canning corn and sugar beets. The total farm organization on the farms growing one or all of these products is also under study as well as the labour earning picture of the total farm.

The cost approach has been employed because it arouses the farmer's interest in keeping and providing records and also because it is proving to be as yet, one of the most inquiring methods of examining a farm business record and evaluating levels of resource use in each enterprise. The costs are different for every farm and for each year and not to be looked upon as an end in themselves. Rather the method and information needed to arrive at unit costs for any single enterprise or combination of enterprises best throws lights on the weak and strong points of the organization. Another advantage of carrying these studies as far as cost of production is that input-output data is accumulated and is useful in planning and preparing a farm budget for varying sets of conditions to try and arrive at the most economical use of available resources.

These studies are only a start and even if they seem too many

for two or three workers there are still larger areas and types of farm production in Alberta for which very little factual data are yet available.

Progress is necessarily slower for research in the social sciences such as agricultural economics because of more and greater variables, weather not being the least. In the physical sciences greater advantage can be taken of ever improving methods of analysing data. For instance, there is now a computer devised to process data at a speed of light, so now it is only left to man as to what kind of information and how much to feed into such a machine. Calculations can be run considering several variables at one time and give results to problems and mathematical equations that could not be answered by the human mind, even if the life span were much longer. No sensational break-through has been possible by the social sciences compared with the physical sciences. For example, the man-made satellites circling the earth. Nevertheless progress is being made. One area of research tends eventually to assist some other area. Inasmuch as our information about weather will increase tremendously as a result of the outer-space satellites, it may even lead to some control of the weather or at least to more accurate forecasting. This will in turn reduce some of the risk and uncertainty in farming.

Meanwhile the greatest contribution the farmer can make in bettering his lot in society is to intensify his study of production and marketing methods as practised by other industries and to keep an open mind to the ever-changing technological process in farming. Then, in order not to get lost in all the tumultuous changes taking place he must give more time and effort than ever before to the bookkeeping and business end of farming. As his interest in this direction increases so will the facts and figures from the farmers themselves be more readily available to feed the researcher. The researcher in turn will fit the pieces together and return to the farmer answers that will be useful to farmers as individuals at the farm and to their leaders at the conference tables.



The group in attendance at the District 1 F.W.U.A. Conference in October.

REPORT OF F.W.U.A. F.W.U.A. Rally of Sub-DIST. 1 CONFERENCE Dist. 5 in Dist. 12

District #1 FWUA conference was held in October. Reports of members from Beaverlodge, Grande Prairie, Clairmont, Dimsdale and Sexsmith locals were heard and new plans discussed. These new plans included 4-H club sponsorship, quilting-bees and more study groups to work on the bulletins from head office, which were felt to be very worthwhile.

Special speakers during the afternoon included Dr. D. T. Matheson, president Grande Prairie Association for Retarded Children; Mrs. Lois Folkins, district home economist, showing a film on home freezers; Mrs. W. Mach, Co-op Guild; Dr. R. F. Brown, health unit medical officer, speaking on his work in Korea with the United Nations, his main topic being the prevention of disease.

In conclusion Mrs. S. Drysdale, former FWUA director, showed slides taken on her recent European tour.

Lipstick Stains

Lipstick stains can be removed by sponging with camphor. Place a towel underneath, and sponge toward the centre so as not to leave a ring.

A very successful rally was held by the members of Sub-district 5 in District 12 F.W.U.A., with about 45 registering for the day. Members were present from the Armada, Arrowwood, Berrywater, High River and Milo locals. Mrs. Margaret House was chairman and presented a very interesting program.

During the morning the problems of present day education were discussed. Following this Miss Colleen Beechman spoke on her studies at the Banff School of Fine Arts during United Nations Week.

Miss Amelia Randall, district economist, gave an interesting and informative talk on the work of the World Health Organization.

Mr. Miller spoke briefly on Mental Health and showed two very good films on the subject.

A number of resolutions were brought in and acted upon.

As it was felt that these rallies do serve to bring the locals together it was decided to have another one next year.

The human body is a wonderful thing. Pat a man on the back and he gets a swelled head.

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Reflective Thinking On Agriculture

by E. F. Iddins

In a recent newspaper we were told that the farm income (not the net income) for the first five months of 1958, as compared to the same period of last year, was up over \$17,000,000.00. What are the facts? Costs of operation are still on the increase; railways want a freight boost; dockyard workers, railway and factory employees want pay increases. Moreover, our farm implements become more and more expensive as the cost of living climbs and the increases of population require higher spending on education, clothing, food, medical and other public benefits. However, the farmers, who number 13.6% of Canada's population, are carrying 60% of the industrial loans of Canada. All this results in the floating of more paper currency to cover these increases in wages, profits and extra spending, thus inflating our money by 50% in the last 10 years. Practically applied to everyday living expenses this means that for every \$100.00 you spent 10 years ago you now spend \$150.00. The question is: has the increased income of Alberta farmers enabled him to buy anymore than he did one year ago?

Surplus of grain is still our number one problem. From the Brookings Conference comes the proposal of credit extension to undeveloped Countries in the form of both food and cash so that our country be established in the good will of these nations who may become buyers of our surplus produce. We through our Union, have proposed that an aggressive sales policy be carried out by Canada using such expedients as barter agreements, the acceptance of foreign currency and any other program that may help dispose of our produce to advantage. This proposed program may be the way not only of disposing of our overproduction of grain but of selling Canada's good will and friendship into the hearts of other nations. This action will mean that Canadian farmers must receive parity price for their produce, otherwise it will be one section of the economy of Can-

ada, namely agriculture, which will be carrying this program.

When we look at farm organizations of Alberta and our Policies and Program we notice many that have come to fruition down through the years: establishment of Wheat Board: action on overages and sale of screenings of our grain; assuming by the Government of terminal elevator storage charges; grass acreage as specified acreage; car insurance at cost; use of purple gas in farm trucks; amendments to the laws of our country such as succession duties, etc. . . besides many other smaller but not less important things such as obtaining floor prices and, this last year, action on deficiency payment program.

F.U.A. policies have not all been requests. We have been conscious of need to help ourselves: supporting of Co-ops, community activities, educational programs, etc. . . , have always received our sympathetic attention. Another self help program that has caught and held the attention of leading producers, who explore the possibilities of every proposition that seems sound and good, and which has been sanctioned by our Government is the Producer Controlled Marketing Boards. Through these Boards, by legislation, we are given the control of pricing the specified product from producer to retail trade.

Control of all products thus bring in a better position to deal with surpluses and sell on world markets, to establish also grades, price spreads, etc.

The private enterprise tradesman is responsible to neither the producer or consumer, thus playing the middle (profits) against both ends. This fact forces prices down during high production periods thus filling storage plants with cheap produce with little or no change of price to the consumers. But a producer controlled market board, having no middle profit motive, is in a position to give a better price throughout the year, thus stabilizing prices to both producer and consumer.

Floor prices and subsidies can be handled just as efficiently, or even with greater efficiency, and to better advantage to the producer. They can work in with the Co-ops, which operate to save the

public money in the market margins to great advantage.

Along with the commendable features mentioned above is the commendation of Australia's Egg Market Board, which, with a 30% surplus to dispose of, has — over its life of some 30 years, maintained a price higher than that of Canada with its 3% surplus, and has by their control of all the surplus with a free hand to sell on world markets as a bargaining agent. And as the title indicates, it is controlled by the producers for the benefit of the industry; it carries on its advertisement program and promotes its sale policies.

All of this offers a challenge to the Farmers of Alberta. Are we willing to help ourselves? Do we want to make our voice heard? Our F.U.A. is the mouthpiece for the farming industry, but the voice will be effective in proportion to the strength of the diaphragm behind it. Everything we enter into in life demands and requires organization, leadership and determination.

Convertibility

A currency is said to be convertible when it may be freely exchanged by anyone into any other currency for any purpose—i.e. current transactions (e.g. paying for goods or services from another country). But, of course, this is of little use if obstacles—e.g. restrictions on the types and quantities of goods that can be imported—remain in the way of spending the currency that has been acquired. Conversely, freedom of trade is of little use without freedom of exchange; both are essential to convertibility.

For Britain, as for most trading countries, convertibility came to an end with the war and the post-war years have been years of constant effort to restore convertibility in line with progress in realising the essential conditions. These include internal stability, a balanced world trade relationship and adequate reserves, all of which were crippled by war. How far has Britain come? That it has come a long way is indicated by the single fact that some 40 per cent of the world's trade is carried on in sterling.

—Economic Record

DISTRICT 5 F.W.U.A. CONFERENCE

by Mrs. Jack Fuhr

District 5 Annual FWUA fall conference was held in the board room of Central Office on October 28, with 40 members from district locals present.

The meeting opened by singing of O Canada, with an address of welcome by the acting chairman, Mrs. Laura Gibeau.

Reports were given by Mrs. H. Evjen, Stony Plain; Mrs. Math Hittinger, Morinville; and Mrs. Wm. Sinclair, St. Albert, on the past year's work and activities of their local. Following these reports the ladies were much concerned on ways and means of keeping a local active and several suggestions were given.

F.W.U.A. Director Mrs. L. Gibeau's report dealt with Farm Young Peoples' Week; Mental Health; Cameron Commission on Education; District. 5 FWUA Curling Bonspiel — which proved a complete success and gained ten new members; Membership Drive. She was much concerned about the reduction in membership, at a time when farmers

are so much in need of a union to speak on their behalf, and hoped that the membership drive November 3-8, would increase, with the possible collection of dues through the municipalities.

Highlight of the afternoon was guest speaker Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, President, FWUA, giving an illustrated address on her trip ("Around the world in 60 days"), giving conditions in under-developed countries, meeting people, and seeing ways and means of agriculture, and showing the contrast in the older parts of the countries compared to the new.

Silver collection was taken, and a donation of \$11.60 for the Mental Health Association was given.

Door prize was won by Mrs. Sam Holt, Stony Plain.

A sincere vote of thanks by Mrs. Scragg to the Morinville local for a most delicious lunch concluded a successful meeting.

Just for today I will adjust myself to what is, and not try to adjust everything to my own desires. I will take my "luck" as it comes, and fit myself to it.—Author Unknown

JOINT MEETING OF F.U.A.

Six F.U.A. locals — Amisk, Strong, Rosyth, Parkside, Rolling Hills and Czar — met in Amisk Community Hall for a joint meeting. Over 200 people filled the hall to capacity. Mrs. Redman and Albert Fossum of Hardisty were among those present.

The program consisted of travel films, shown by Mrs. George Wall and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Richardson. Some souvenirs, including a colorful grass skirt from Trinidad were shown by Mrs. I. Mellemstrand. A span covering the distance from the Arctic Circle to the Equator was covered by way of films.

Two national costumes from Norway were modelled by two active lady members. Pictures of the display were taken, and are shown in this issue of The Organized Farmer.

Politics is the art of obtaining money from the rich and votes from the poor on the pretext of protecting each from the other.



SAVE ON CHRISTMAS GIFT SHOPPING

The rush of Christmas shopping will soon be on us again. The U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supplies has many wonderful gift suggestions for the whole family.

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The management and staff of the U.F.A. Co-op wish to take this opportunity to thank its many members for their wholehearted support during the past year. We hope each of you will be able to drop in to see us during the holiday season so that we may extend to you our personal greetings for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

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American Institute Of Co-operation

by Walter Scheidt

The 30th annual meeting held at Penn State College was the top ranking workshop of fall co-operatives in the United States. It was attended by leading co-op directors, managers and many coached young men and women.

J. K. Stern, president of the American Institute of Co-operation, presided at the proceedings.

The conference heard Ezra Benson expounding his views on American Agriculture. He said that agriculture is going through many changes. In 1950 a farmer worked 10 hours to produce food for himself and 14 others. In 1958 he worked 8 hours a day and produced food for twenty others.

He admitted that the big problem is still the cost price squeeze. From 1942-1952 it increased 100%, while in 1957-1958 it increased by 7%.

It was stated that two out of three farms in the United States are free of debts, as far as land is concerned. Still the debts are \$11.00 for every \$100.00 assets.

The surpluses are reduced by 8%.

Co-ops, today, can preserve the family farm. Since World War II, co-ops have doubled in the United States. Three out of five farmers are co-op members. Mr. Benson urged farmers to get in front of co-op integration.

What is the future of co-ops?

1. Build bigger co-ops, get more members; have bigger financial responsibility. American industry spends \$5 billion per year on education. The question is how much do co-ops spend?

2. We must have top notch men as leaders—men whom we educate in co-operation. Good management is a science today.

Mr. Howard McClarren, director of youth education, presented the 4-H scholarships and the Future Farmers of America National Award for co-op activity.

The participants studied farm management on 30 farms. Then they discussed vertical integration. They reviewed the youth organizations active in the U.S. and noted to which ones farm youth could belong.

Our first lecture was on What the American Institute of Co-operation is doing — to justify one's support. I was amazed to hear all the things they were trying to do and are doing.

American co-ops do a tremendous

amount of business with farmers. As farmers become an even smaller minority of the United States' increasing population it is imperative that they pull together. The way to do this is through their co-ops. This is not only true in U.S. but in Alberta and Canada as a whole. The A.I.C. make no policies; write no resolutions and make no legislation. Then you wonder what it does. Well, it does a great deal. Its aim is to be the national agency of farmer co-operatives; to have

1. better informed co-operative personnel;
2. better informed co-operative members;
3. better informed teachers and other educational workers;
4. The most important, — better informed general public.

Now let us take a quick look at some typical activities.

1. Managers' Schools
2. Annual Extension Workshop
3. Regional Research Conferences
4. Work with educators and other farm organizations
5. Work with youth
6. Supports Farm-City Week.

These are only a few of their activities.

We then heard a speech on kinds of private enterprise — three kinds:

1. Individual — the farmer farms as an individual; as he obtains more machinery he needs more land (but he is still an individual).
2. Partnership — this is common in garages where two make a merger and form a good garage.
3. Co-operation — where more than two go into business.

The one thing I noticed and learned down at the convention, which all speakers had in mind, was that you and I have the right to make decisions. We have the right to do as we like and not let the government do it. This is the true economics of democracy.

Now I would like to tell you a bit about the study we made of farming in Pennsylvania. It started when 300 or more got on busses and left the campus, with a lunch under our arms. The first farm we stopped at was a dairy farm consisting of 160 acres. (Dairying is the main line of farming in Pennsylvania). They milked 40 head of Holsteins. They also had 600 hens—Leghorns. The crops were corn, grain and hay. From there we went to the university farm where they milk five different kinds of cows — Jersey, Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Brown Swiss — which was very interesting.

The next place was a hall where we

had the opportunity to interview 30 farmers about their farming operations. I found that their crops were corn which yielded around 150 and 160 bushels per acre. The hay is cut three times, and even four, and yields around four tons per acre. Many farmers have row crops, such as peas and beans, which yielded around 5 tons to the acre. Capital investments seemed very high — ranging from 50 to 150 thousand dollars for land and buildings. Livestock seemed lower than here — from 15 to 20 thousand. Machinery was high also — anywhere from 15 to 40 thousand, depending on the type of farming. The land sells from \$250 per acre to 800 or 900 dollars but averaged out around \$500.00.

Now don't think that all the State of Pennsylvania is farming land. Over half the state is small mountains and trees which can't be farmed. The farming land runs in valleys.

After this study was over we travelled to New Holland, Pennsylvania, where we went through the New Holland machinery factory and found it very interesting.

Though tired on arrival back at the university, all got ready and went to a talent show which was put on by the youth groups. It was the best I have ever seen — every State had one selection.

My next article will tell a bit about youth groups in the U.S. and what they are studying about agricultural integration.

No Reason To Feel Complacent

by George Loree

Members of the Farmers' Union of Alberta can well feel proud of the accomplishments of their organization during the past year. Both provincially and federally we have made important gains. Yes, there is good reason to feel encouraged, — but no reason to feel complacent. Maintaining and increasing the strength of our farm organization is becoming more and more important.

The deficiency position of agriculture being recognized by the federal authorities is very gratifying. Surely the realization of the F.U.A. price support plan of deficiency payments is not unattainable. Let us give our representatives a great big boost by signing up more than the membership objective of 40,000 units for '59.



Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

F.W.U.A. Section

PRESIDENTS REPORT

World Wheat Queen

Congratulations are in order for 16 year old Gail Adams of Munson, Alberta. On her first try, she won this coveted title "World Wheat King" at the Royal Winter Fair with her entry of Chinook wheat. She is a member of the 4-H Club, and Mr. Stan Pettam, District Agriculturist has helped the boys and girls in the Drumheller area with their grain clubs. This district has won great distinction with young boys winning the title, and now we have a girl. All Alberta is justly proud of these achievements, especially when our young people are taking such interest in this kind of thing. The other provinces can be happy too, in the World title for Oats going to Manitoba with an entry of Garry Oats. While France took the title for Winter Wheat, an entry from Saskatchewan took the reserve championship. So the west is looking to the quality of its grain and that is necessary in the program of every farmer, for we have stiff competition for world markets now, and quality does count. It is good that our farmers of the future recognize this.

Drumheller Experiment

Membership Drive

Some real work has been done in all districts to put our membership drive on the road. I have enjoyed doing my bit to help in the different districts, not only meeting with the officials, canvassers and members, but to note that a few new ideas came out and proved very successful. For instance in District 10, the Board decided to hold a dinner prior to the membership drive at the Beacon Hotel in Calgary. Two members from each local were invited, and I think they all came, for the banquet room was crowded with well over two hundred

people. The dinner was delicious and coupled with a good musical program, this put everyone in a good mood. Mr. Platt was Chairman, Mr. Young explained the Membership drive and Voluntary Requisition method of collecting dues. I was asked to explain our Aims, Objectives and Accomplishments; this I tried to do through a different approach.

Then there was the meeting in District 7 which was the combined effort of the Town and Country people of Vermilion and was sponsored by the Board of Trade there. I have written about another experiment in District 11, it is in this issue. I think we can safely say that all organizations have really co-operated in helping to publicize our membership drive, I only hope that the farmers themselves realize its importance and have signed up with dues and moral support.

Mental Health

Two new centres for the rehabilitation of those who have been treated in mental hospitals were opened recently, one in Edmonton, the other in Calgary. The drive for funds has been going on in the rural areas, and speakers have been invited to several meetings. There have been programs on television which have given good information; these are sponsored by the Telephone Companies of each province. It was announced that a twenty-minute coloured film could be borrowed for meetings by applying to your Alberta Telephone Office for information.

U.F.A. Co-op Headquarters

Another milestone was reached in the history of the U.F.A. in the opening of their new headquarters in Calgary on November 12th. The building is spacious and modern in design and is a suitable monument to their progress as well as being the focal point of a fast expanding business. The occasion was especially nice, for it was a gathering of friends of the U.F.A. and it was a pleasure to have a chance to visit with them. The greetings of member organizations were aired over CFRN and the ribbon was cut by Mayor Donald Mackay with suitable good wishes.

THINGS TO CONSIDER

In this day and age agriculture has numerous things to consider and what better time and place for we farmers of Alberta to consider our problems than the Annual Convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

This year we have a serious grain situation and there will probably be considerable time spent at the convention on the topics of deficiency payments, crop insurance, grain storage, prices, etc. There are many other things such as support prices, prices and grading of eggs, rural electrification, game laws, farm credit, loans, and highway regulations, to mention a few.

Just going over these topics for discussion should make us realize how vitally important it is for us to send delegates to represent us at this convention.

No one else will do our work for us and for our interests, so let us look after our own business by grouping together in the F.U.A. and working for the best for all.

See you at the convention.

Mrs. Rita Finlay.

F.W.U.A. Hi-lights

Black Diamond FWUA #1214 held a discussion to the effect that preparing a Scrapbook on Scotland (or any country) is a way of learning something about the country. The matter of assistance for the Scout Hall committee, and the W.A. of United Church which is installing plumbing (this is where FWUA meetings are held) was also discussed.

* * *

Three Hills FWUA #1018 made a donation of \$10.00 to the girls 4-H garden club. Two local members will represent the local at a meeting on TB mobile X-ray unit which is expected to visit Three Hills in November. A decision was made re a resolution objecting to premiums in soap and other products. A piece of useful equipment is to be donated to the Linden Old Folks Home in lieu of fruit every month. A potluck supper is to be held late in Nov. or early Dec., possibly to be a joint affair with FUA.

* * *

Ranfruly FWUA #610 plan to help the men canvass in the membership drive. A beetle drive caused much amusement as a conclusion to the meeting.

Rainier FWUA #1306 plan to hold a clothing drive in aid of Unitarian Service Committee, deadline date to be next meeting. \$35.00 has been set aside for construction or purchase of new dining tables for community hall.

* * *

Drumheller East FWUA #1111 have started on knitting and sewing (4 baby outfits) for Red Cross. Discussion was held with regard to holding school parties in co-operation with home and school, rather than by the local.

* * *

Canuck FWUA #105 (Sexsmith) announced, early in October, that on October 22 they would have a neighborhood chicken supper at the community hall. Each family was asked to contribute to the supper, to bring friends if they wished, to enjoy a social evening — as a program had been planned — and be ready to sign the membership cards. Not less than 80 people were present. The membership committee reports a good start on the 40,000 units even before the drive opened officially. (What a splendid way to encourage people to join or renew membership in the Farmers' Union of Alberta!)

* * *

Fairdonian Valley FWUA #802 (Sedgewick) find the bulletins on arthritis and social welfare both interesting and informative. A donation was made to UNISEF. Catering for a local farm sale brought in some funds and a food sale was planned for late in October.

* * *

Burnt Lake FWUA #1004 (Red Deer) held a discussion on a resolution re setting up a regional board for employment for women as emergency farm help. A report on the annual get-together was heard. Five members attended the District 10 dinner in Calgary.

* * *

Rosalind FWUA #805 realized over \$40.00 from their tea, bake and white elephant sale. At a showing of the picture "Out of Darkness" at the hall and school a collection was taken, to be sent to C.M.H.A. A donation is to be given to the 4-H clubs in the district.

* * *

Stony Plain FWUA #501 have asked that each member bring one article of clothing for mental health patients. Donation of \$5.00 made to C.N.I.B. It is planned that the members will take a baby sitters' course, and maybe leathercraft. 14 members attended the Dist. 5 conference at the F.U.A. building in Edmonton and enjoyed Mrs. Armstrong's pictures and description of her trip to Ceylon.

Red Deer FWUA #1026 held their annual meeting in October and felt that the year had been one of progress. During the year donations were made to Cancer Society, Red Cross Crippled Children's Fund, TB Campaign, the Junior FUA Queen Contest. The garden club proved to be quite successful, 14 boys and girls taking part in the "best garden contest", and \$15.00 in prizes being given to the winners.

* * *

South Berry Creek FWUA #1107 (Cessford) are sending articles left over from bazaar along with used clothing donated by members, to Unitarian Service Committee. A donation is to be sent to C.N.I.B. It has been decided that blanket and rug obtained as premiums will be donated to Pandora and Cessford schools, to be raffled for Christmas funds.

* * *

Jefferson FWUA #1401 (Cardston) is sponsoring a public meeting for the C.M.H.A. with Mr. Miller, executive director for southern Alberta, as speaker and showing a film. Donations made to C.N.I.B., and UNISEF for milk for needy children. Clothing to be sent to U.S.C.

Bon Accord FWUA #612 plan to hold a Smorgasbord supper and short play some time this month. It is suggested that members bring any good used clothing, costume jewelry, cosmetics, shoes, to next meeting for donation to patients of Oliver Mental Hospital.

* * *

Edmonton FWUA #603 plan to bring Christmas gifts for Oliver Institution to the next meeting. Mrs. W. Duncan gave a talk on civil defence, also an account of her visit to Macinack Island last summer, where people of all creeds and colors meet.

* * *

Berrywater FWUA #1202 (Vulcan) report asking Dr. Cross, Provincial Minister of Health to give serious consideration to building a home for the aged in Vulcan — also a letter to the county council to do all in their power to urge the same. "Adopted" boy in India sent a letter with a snapshot of himself and all his belongings grouped in front of him. Usual donation made to Vulcan District Library.

* * *

Chestermere FWUA #1007 (Conrich) read bulletin on civil defense and held a long discussion on same. Highlights from the ACWW Bulletin are heard each meeting and are found quite interesting.

* * *

Edmonton FWUA #603 report a car trunk full of clothing and books taken

to Oliver Mental Institute in August. Mrs. Jamieson read an interesting paper on Social Services—Red Cross, Old Age Pensions, Alcoholic Anonymous, and a new service for the rehabilitation of mental patients, The White Cross. Two letters from Australian friends were read and much appreciated. Donations made to 'Mental Health' and 'Unitarian Services.' Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Gibeau joined the group for tea.

* * *

Rosalind FWUA #805 are planning to have a show on Mental Health shown in the Rosalind Hall before too long. Plans were made for a tea and sale of home cooking.

* * *

One Tree FWUA #1307 (Brooks) have decided to help the Mental Health Association in any way possible.

* * *

Heath FWUA #703 have placed the books of Sunnyside Local — now disbanded, in central office, for the archives department.

* * *

Roseleaf FWUA #1023 (Sylvan Lake) asked members to bring suggestions to the next meeting for fund raising. Donation made to Mental Health Association.

* * *

Birch Hills FWUA #103 (Wanham) were pleased to have Mrs. Marie Robertson, FWUA director for Dist. 1, as a guest and she gave a very interesting talk on A.C.W.W.

* * *

Hillside FWUA #906 (Millet) answered the roll call "Have you ever attended an annual convention and what impressed you?"

* * *

Jubilee FWUA #1310 (Hussar) are making a donation to the Mental Health Assoc. The annual turkey supper was held last month.

* * *

Red Deer Lake FWUA #1216 (Calgary) are raising the amount of their award, to the grade 9 student with the highest standing at the end of the term, to \$25.00 in the form of a medal.

* * *

Crown FWUA #919 (Morningside) made a nice donation to the C.N.I.B.

* * *

Westlock FWUA #308 are busy packing a box for the patients of a mental home, and are having fun as there are so many pretty articles coming in for it. Proceeds from food provided for a wedding reception amounted to \$61.07.

* * *

Warner FWUA #1402 received letters of thanks for donations made to Cerebral Palsy Clinic and Association for Retarded Children, Lethbridge. A report

DRUMHELLER EXPERIMENT

by Mrs. C. T. Armstrong

An experiment of any kind is usually an event which first has been carefully planned by a few and watched by many. Such an experiment was attended by about 125 people in Drumheller on Nov. 4th.

on the X-ray Clinic held in Warner was given. A canvas of the district is to be made for C.M.H.A. and Civil Defence.

* * *

West Wind FWUA #1217 (Pincher Creek) entered a float at the district fair and won second prize. A district rally was discussed for November.

* * *

Berrywater FWUA #1202 (Milo) decided to prepare a scrapbook on Scotland and have made their plans. Each member is to take a turn writing to their "adopted son" in India.

* * *

Swalwell FWUA #1017 report a very good meeting attendance—since no meeting was held in September. A \$10.00 donation was made to C.M.H.A. fund.

* * *

Lornedale FWUA #808 (Viking) donated \$10.00 to cancer fund. Christmas gifts are to be brought to the next meeting, to be sent to the patients in a mental hospital.

* * *

Anthony Hill FWUA #900 (Ponoka) voted \$10.00 for Unitarian Service. Plans were made for a social evening at the end of the membership drive.

* * *

Fleet FWUA #1104 suggest that in referring to the Memory Book all entries should be referred to as "the late Mrs. _____," as many people have the impression that they are living members.

* * *

Spruceville FWUA #912 (Lacombe) suggest that men serving as membership canvassers take their wives along to interview the farm women. Plans are to be made for a scholarship for some worthy student in the Lacombe School Division.

* * *

Viking South FWUA #807 sent a large box of used clothing to Unitarian Service in Edmonton. Also two boxes of used hats, ties, shirts, blouses, purses and jewelry were sent to Ponoka Mental hospital. A bingo is to be held early in November, with members donating prizes.

It was arranged by Mr. Norman Bell, Alberta Wheat Pool and Mr. Adie the local A.W.P. Delegate. The program started with an interesting film "Glimpses of the West" shown by Mr. Bell. The Chairman Mr. Adie then called on speakers who spoke briefly on each subject. Mr. Art Arison, A.W.P. Delegate from Bassano outlined the work done by their organization in the last year and the work program of their forthcoming convention. Mr. Stan Patton, District Agriculturist gave a most interesting talk on Land Use and the seed grasses and grains which are suitable and in demand. Mr. Allan Macpherson, A.W.P. Director spoke on Freight Rates and Deficiency Payments and this of course included the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. Mr. Bill Shadlock, Alternate F.U.A. Director for District 11 gave a very good explanation of our membership drive, requisition forms and other data related to the drive.

At this point in the program we were treated to a musical interlude which included two local farm boys, one of whom is Mr. Adie's son. The boys had made their own guitars and they really knew how to play them. Two vocal solos were sung by a local girl which were much enjoyed. I am sorry that I did not learn their names, for I did not know that I would be later asked to write a report on this meeting. Hazel Dettmer of Hussar accompanied at the piano, I'm sure everyone present enjoyed the program put on by these young people.

Next was a talk given by Mrs. C. T. Armstrong, President F.W.U.A. who spoke on the Role of the F.U.A. Following this the meeting was open for questions and here the audience really participated with well thought-out queries. At 11 p.m. the Chairman invited everyone to coffee and doughnuts, and then we mingled and talked and found that all had enjoyed themselves, and that the experiment was worthwhile and could be declared a success.

World Farm Groups Elects Patton

The Farm Organizations of the free world paid NFU's James G. Patton the highest possible tribute on October 13 in Brussels, Belgium.

On that day the American farm leader was elected president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP).

Patton succeeds John Andrew of New

Zealand as head of the international farm association that is composed of 45 general farm organizations in 27 "free world" countries. Patton was a vice-president at the time he was elected president.

IFAP was found in 1947 to help solve international farm and food problems. In addition to its own work, IFAP advises various United Nations Agencies such as the UN Economic and Social Council and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

National Farmers Union is one of four general farm organizations of the United States which belong to IFAP.

At its annual conference in Brussels, IFAP urged international commodity agreements for more products — "adapted to the nature of the particular products."

It also called for surplus disposal through the United Nations; establishment of an international agency to exchange and utilize surpluses; renewal of the International Wheat Agreement and the International Sugar Agreement; urged that butterfat consumption be increased in all producing countries.

IFAP also strongly endorsed the development of co-operatives all over the world, a urged even greater development, saying: "Co-operatives are an indispensable element of economic safeguard and social betterment for the farmers who own and control them."

—National Union Farmers

Mrs. C. T. Armstrong Appointed to CBC Board

Mrs. Armstrong becomes a member of the CBC management board. This board will have as its duties the administration of the CBC according to the policies that will be outlined by the new Board of Broadcast Governors.

Mrs. Kate Aitken of Toronto, and Mrs. Gertrude A. Carter are the other two women members on the board.

Other members of the CBC board are William Lewis Morton, professor of history at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Charles W. Leeson, industrialist, Stratford, Ont.; Raymond Dupuis, lawyer-merchant of Montreal; Robert L. Dunsmore, oil company executive, Montreal; R. W. Ganong, chocolate manufacturer, St. Stephen, N. B.; and Dr. C. B. Lumsden, professor at Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.

Legislative Amendments Regarding Gift Tax

by A. M. BROWNLEE

Reference has previously been made in this column to the gift tax provisions of the Income Tax Act as they relate to farm family arrangements and particularly father and son agreements.

In a good many cases a fairly simple partnership agreement is entered into between a farmer and his son, pursuant to which the farmer's assets (land, farm machinery and livestock) will be operated by the partnership but will be owned by the father. Under the partnership agreement the son will be paid a share of net profits in consideration of his engaging in the full time operation as a farmer with his father. In such situations it is usually understood that the father will provide in his will that, subject to the life interest of his widow in the farm assets, the assets will eventually pass to the son. This will give him the necessary incentive to remain on the land so that he will some day follow in his father's footsteps. A plan of this nature can be reduced to a satisfactory agreement or contract in which the father will commit himself to such an extent that he cannot later disinherit his son.

In other cases it may be felt desirable that the son should gradually acquire an equity in at least part of the farm assets. This is particularly considered where the assets have a substantial value and may result in substantial succession duties upon the death of the father. In such situations it is quite often recommended that the equity in favour of the son be created by means of an Agreement for Sale calling for annual payments over a period of years, with the thought in mind that the farmer could make an annual gift to his son by foregoing instalments of purchase price. So long as these gifts are kept within the limits provided for in the Income Tax Act no gift tax will be payable. Without going into detail, it may be briefly stated that in any year a person may make one gift of \$4000.00 to one person and any number of gifts not exceeding \$1000.00 each to other persons without incurring tax. This rule has been in force for many years without change. However, at the last Session of the Federal Legislature an amendment to the Income Tax Act was passed by virtue of which it is now possible that the creation of an equity in favour of a wife or child may be greatly accelerated. Applying this amendment to a family

agreement or a father and son agreement it is now possible, in addition to the exemptions previously allowed, for a father to make a gift to his wife or to a child of an interest in real property of a value of \$10,000.00. If the gift is made to his wife, it must be a gift of real property "as a place of residence for the spouse and the donor." If the gift is to a child, the land must be used in farming operations carried on by the child alone or by the child and the father.

It is important to note that only one such gift may be made, and explanatory literature preceding the enactment of the amendment described the gift as a "once in a lifetime gift."

There is no doubt that this amendment was brought about as a result of representations made by farm organizations. Any farmer taking advantage of it should do so with the greatest of care and only after he has received competent advice from a chartered accountant or a lawyer to ensure that he properly understands the amendment and that it can be applied to his particular circumstances.

The FUA Power Policy And Why ---

By H. Y.

Ever since the farmers of Alberta first started to organize, they have taken a strong stand in favor of public ownership of electric power. Long ago it was recognized by the more farsighted people in the farm movement that electricity would be a key commodity in the development of the modern economy. Even with their imperfect vision of the future, it could be seen that whoever controlled the supply of electricity would have tremendous influence over the economy.

Before the depression of the thirties the old U.F.A. Government, while entirely favorable to public ownership, did not feel that the time was ripe to set up a province-wide electrical development, nor were the farmers of that day prepared to electrify their farms on a wide scale. Even in 1929 long range plans for public development were being made. However, the onset of the depression prostrated the provincial economy. When it passed we had a new government, without any policy on the

power question, and a world war on our hands.

Following the war all the farm organizations pressed the Provincial Government to set up a provincial electric power system and supply power at cost to the people of Alberta. After years of indecision the government suddenly decided to submit a plebiscite on the power question at the provincial election of 1948. Unfortunately this decision was announced very late in the campaign and it was impossible to fully inform the voters on the issues involved.

The result of the vote was very indecisive, the figures being:

For the Power

Companies 139,991
For Public Ownership 139,840

Majority for Power

Companies 159 votes

The big feature in this vote was the majority of 19,000 rolled up in favor of the power companies in the Cities of Calgary and Medicine Hat. On the other hand 33 out of 39 rural constituencies voted overwhelmingly for Provincial ownership and operation; the actual vote being 82,187 to 55,093.

No thinking person would regard such a vote as settling the question. However, since that time we have had the various Power Company schemes for rural electrification with various plans of government assistance by way of loans. Under these, some 41,000 farms had been electrified up to the end of last year. This has required the building of some 43,000 miles of rural power lines all at the expense of the farmer at a total cost of over \$40,000,000. Over \$16,000,000 of this is still unpaid.

During these years the F.U.A. and A.F.A. have not ceased to protest against this power company set-up and have from year to year urged Provincial ownership and power at cost. We have been told that farmers ARE getting power at cost (a totally unproved assertion) and that in any case the Public Utilities Board is in Control of power rates. The uselessness of this so-called safeguard is seen by the fact that this board has never yet investigated the fairness or otherwise of the rates charged by power companies in Alberta. As to the claim that the farmer gets power at cost, even if this were true, it should never be forgotten that Alberta Agriculture is charged with a large part of the power used by those who supply farmers with goods and services.

We can say very definitely that the

people of Alberta are paying far more than is necessary for their essential supplies of electricity. This is not a reflection on the power companies, but merely points to the fact that a public utility can do the job more cheaply than any private company. This has been amply proved by experience in other provinces and the U.S.A. There are three main reasons for this:

- 1.—A Power Commission can borrow money more cheaply.
- 2.—A Power Commission is not subject to Income Tax.
- 3.—A Power Commission does not have to make a high rate of return to shareholders; a power company does.

Now, what does this difference amount to? What toll are the people of Alberta paying to maintain the present system of private ownership of power?

For several years past the F.U.A. has had the financial statements of the three power companies operating in Alberta analyzed by a Chartered Accountant. We have asked him to make an estimate of the yearly savings which could be made under public ownership of electric power. The financial statements for 1957 have been examined and the following are the highlights as reported by him:

- 1.—Average profit of three power companies after taxes paid 12.4%.
- 2.—Calgary Power made profit of 120% on value of Common Stock issued in 1947.
(This is why a \$10.00 Common Share is now quoted at \$75.00 on the stock exchange).
- 3.—Estimated saving to Alberta in 1957 if power companies' holdings were publicly owned and operated by Power Commission, \$6,291,579.

While there are no actual gold mines in Alberta it is obvious that the power companies have got something better than gold. They have a mortgage on our future and their toll will grow and grow as long as the electrical utility remains in their hands. Surely it is time for us to take steps to recapture our own resources for our own use.

While so far the farm organizations in Alberta have carried the ball in agitating for power at cost, there are signs that the Labor forces may soon be helping. At the convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor in October, 1958, their Executive was authorized to co-operate with the F.U.A. on the power question.

A Provincial election will probably be held in 1959. It is F.U.A. policy to find

FARM UNION WEEK MEMBERSHIP RESULTS

National Farm Union Week has come and gone. However, the results of the F.U.A. Membership Drive, which was held during that week, are pouring into Central Office.

Returns coming in confirm the expectations conceived from the interest shown by the farmers of Alberta, in attendance at the numerous public meetings, held prior to the drive.

Remittances show the membership to be over 15,000 gross members which represents 6,500 family farms. If the present pace continues, we will surpass the sign-up obtained in 1954—the year of the Big "F.U.A. Round-up."

Below is the list of locals reporting to November 17th.

MORE THAN DOUBLE:

Prestville 131; Bezanson 156; Donnelly 208; Culp 204; Girouxville 214; Harmon Valley (new local) 221; Golden Meadow 215; Edgehill 210; McLenan 239; Fairview 211; Nampa 226; Meadowview 341; Picardville 328; Hazel Bluff 346; Summerdale 355; Flat Lake 425; Owlseye 444; Ardmore 403; Ferguson Flats (new local) 424; Kehewin Lake 434; Park Court 528; Styal 536; Andrew 601; Bruderheim 606; Two Hills 669; Good Hope 619; Eldorena 614; Peremysl 648; Wildmere 762; Allandale 701; Edberg 811; Pilot Knob 868; Alice Hill 854; Heisler 835; Alix 970; Manfred 936; Halfway Grove 925; Evergreen 920; Swalwell 1031; Edwell 1011; Trochu 1042; Delburne 1040; Crossfield 1044; Langdon 1019; Moose Mountain 1056; Allingham 1015; Ghost Pine 1046; Great Bend 1041; Rockyford 1034; Gleichen 1014; Carseland 1025; Excel 1117; Benton 1139; Glenada—FWUA 1105; Utopia 1222; Berrywater 1203; Five Mile 1207; Rainy Hills 1307.

out where every Candidate stands on the Farm Union Program before election day. Our policy on power is public ownership and power at cost, with all power lines—both rural and urban—built by the Provincial Power Commission.

Every Candidate in the election should be asked to declare himself on this important question. In my opinion no farmer can afford to support candidates who will not support our policy. It is time to forget party affiliations and stand up for ourselves. That is the way to get action.

OVER LAST YEARS:

Buffalo Lakes 107; La Glace 157; Cherry Point 127; Codessa 112; Little Prairie 251; David Thompson 205; Highland Park 218; Deadwood 206; Eastburg 315; Freedom 317; Lincoln 322; Boyle 308; Vimy 310; Maloy 440; Champlain 414; Mallaig 497; Wild Deer 463; Lafond 468; St. Lina 492; Pakan 445; Elk Point 423; Lutz Grove 531; Carvel 546; Chip Lake 558; Horsehill 625; Szypenitz 668; Woodgrove 679; Egremont 613; Svit 667; Shandro 661; Wostok 680; Good Hope 619; Jaroslaw 602;

Melbrae 737; Strong 755; Pelican 743; Lefield 790; Tollard 758; Prospect Valley 744; Parkside 794; Ribstone 771; Autumn Leaf 703; Earlie 721; Wildwood 763; Marwayne 736; Clare 787;

Lonridge 828; Hampton 818; Maple Lodge 817; Bruce 866; Science Mound 837;

Central Community 912; Westerose 958; Anthony Hill 902; Oras 943; Spring Valley 964; Benalto 982; Breton 910; Nose Creek 1036; Coburn 1050; Naco 1144; Throne 1114; Drumheller East 1140; Morrin 1130; Barons 1202; Northern Lights 1214.

INTERIM REPORTS:

Bonnyville 414; Peavine 529; St. Albert 553; Josephburg 629; Whitford 677; Hilliard 624; Kitscoty 772; Big Hay Lakes 907; Hoadley 968; Leedale 931; Parkland 1128; Milo 1226; High River 1210; Wrentham 1427; Conquer-ville 1410.

Leadership Techniques Banff School Of Fine Arts

First, I would like to thank the Junior F.U.A. for giving me the opportunity to attend this course.

We arrived at Banff, Sunday, October 26, our first class being at 9:00 a.m. the following day.

We were welcomed by Senator D. D. Cameron, founder of the school. Senator Cameron was also the first president of the old Junior F.U.A. He stressed the need for more leadership and better education.

That afternoon we sat in on a lecture with C. L. Usher, "Alberta 4-H Leader,"

Collective Bargaining

by CLARE ANDERSON

This year's convention should decide how and by what means do we, as farm organizations collectively bargain for our members?

Labour Unions have largely been responsible for establishing collective bargaining as a basic democratic right. For them it is a simple matter of calculating what their share of the product should be and arbitrating with their employers for that fair share.

How and with whom do we as farmers in a farm union collectively bargain? First, we bargain with government on price supports. Here we are in a fairly weak bargaining position, with very little done in research to determine costs of producing farm products, and a surplus being produced our governments have taken the easiest course, that of keeping price support as low as possible. This has been disappointing but I believe is not the most important part of our bargaining. Price supports are comparable to minimum wage laws for labour.

Our most important role is collective bargaining in the market place. Here our produce Co-ops have helped keep marketing costs to a minimum, but this is not enough.

We must take a much more active role in establishing price on our products. Many of us have and do believe that marketing boards are the means to that end, collective bargaining in establishing the price we receive for our product.

We've had rough going in establishing marketing boards and it might be easy to say "We've tried and we couldn't get enough support so we had better give up the idea." I believe we have set our sights too low in trying to set up an egg marketing board,—very few egg producers get the major income here so it was easy to not bother about it, it wasn't important. A recent editorial in the Canadian Cattleman, (who have been actively opposing marketing boards) points out that in the beginning it was the small fruit growers who established the B.C. Fruit Marketing Board, but now it is the larger more efficient growers who are the strongest supporters, those who have most to gain.

This principle applies here also — perhaps a hog marketing board would be important enough to farmers. We must decide at this convention.

What are we going to do about collective bargaining in the market place? We have two alternatives — collectively establishing price through marketing boards or cutting down production to meet only Canadian demand. This could be done and is being done in the U.S. through acreage quotas.

Which one would cause the greatest loss of individual freedom or, perhaps, which has the greatest possibility of good for all?

Don Johnson,
Director Dist. 1, Jr. F.U.A.

Price Tumbles Hit Broilermen; Ask U.S. Buying

The chicken broiler industry is in trouble again, deep trouble. Despite all of its integrated efficiency, it does not seem to be able to control itself on output. Chicks are still pouring from the incubators while finished birds flood the consumer market at ruinous prices.

ALL THIS prompted Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D-N.C.) chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, last week to demand that U. S. Dept of Agriculture (USDA) immediately inaugurate the purchase of broilers for school lunches.

"Broiler prices," Cooley pointed out, "have dropped to 14 cents a pound, which is lower than the average price of any year since the Great Depression. This is causing wide-spread hardships among farmers and in the industry generally. Unless something is done forthwith, many people producing and processing broilers will be bankrupted. Moreover, the depressed prices paid to our chicken producers may undermine beef and hog prices, causing hardships in wide areas of our farm economy."

As this was written, USDA had made no reply to the Cooley request. Meantime, USDA was continuing to purchase dressed turkeys for the national school lunch program. The rate, however, remained at only one million pounds per week, bringing the total since July 31 to about 20 million pounds, about equivalent to 2% of annual production. Prices paid last week ranged from about 32 cents up to 34 cents per pound for frozen ready-to-cook birds (18 to 24 pounds) in car lot quantities.

Heavy breed turkey poult production during September, while down seasonally was up 59% from a year earlier. A continuing high level is believed to have prevailed in October.

As for 1959 turkey hatching plans a USDA survey shows producers in the 15 most important states expecting to go into the new year with 7% more heavy breed hens and 38% more light breed hens than at the beginning of 1958. This indicates that the issuance of outlook information by USDA, itself, has not resulted in sufficient voluntary reduction.

—National Farmers Union
"Washington News Letter"

FUA DRIVE STARTS WITH FAMILY MEMBERSHIP . .



Farmers are given greater opportunity to join the Farmers' Union in a block through a Family Membership of \$5.00. In this picture one family of five is seen signing up. Mr. Mike Lakusta, (sitting) canvasser for the Swedeboro F.U.A. Local 455, Lake Eliza, is writing out a receipt in favor of John Prodaniuk for a family membership. Others in the picture are, front row: Mike Trach, Robert Prodaniuk, Roland Prodaniuk; middle row: Sanky Krevenchuk, Sylvia Prodaniuk, Sophie Prodaniuk, George Kapicka; back row: Walter Tymchuk, Clarence Johnson, Herb Steinhauer. November 3 to 8 was Farmers' Union Week. Canvassers were busy in District 4 — renewing memberships and stressing the importance to others to join as new members.

—Courtesy St. Paul Journal

Wheat for India And Pakistan

Canada will provide India and Pakistan with almost \$11 million worth of wheat this year on a loan and grant basis. The Minister of Finance on October 9 announced in New Delhi that Canada would lend India a further \$8.8 million to buy Canadian wheat this year. The terms of the agreement signed in Ottawa on October 22 are the same as those of the \$25 million loan agreement signed by the two countries in February 1958. Advances under this earlier agreement amounted to \$24.2 million, bringing total advances under both loans to \$33 million. The new nine-year loan, to be used to purchase No. 4 wheat, is repayable in seven equal annual instalments beginning on December 31, 1961, with interest at 4 1/4 per cent.

Pakistan will receive \$2 million worth of No. 4 wheat as part of Canada's Colombo Plan contribution to that country.

—Notes on Canadian Agriculture

WHOSE FREEDOM?

(Continued from Page 9)

the grading stations have granted, or at least consider they have, a franchise on some portion of the country for their operations.

The consumer is told that stored eggs are as good as fresh eggs, but he is not convinced. They also think farmers have wonderful hens that they only lay top grade eggs and, according to prices, must be getting rich hand over fist.

Farmers were told they would lose their freedom if a producer controlled marketing board was introduced into Alberta; that they would be forced to sell through a board and that would be bad. Therefore, they shouldn't ENTER INTO the selling end of their business. In other words, they should leave that part open and free for the vertical integrators, that is true freedom.

I WONDER WHOSE ?

We have some Freedom. Freedom to meet together and discuss our problems, to formulate a program of action to bring about better conditions, stabilizing prices and income. That is why we are going to send all the delegates we can to our F.U.A. Convention — December 8 — 12.



Get In The Swim

INSURE AT COST AND DRIVE PROTECTED

See

Your F.U.A. Car Pool Agent TODAY

FOR NEAREST AGENT SEE PAGE 12

If there is no agent in your district contact FUA central office

Mr. WHEAT POOL MEMBER...



Things You Should Know

Did you realize that you and your fellow members own and control the entire Alberta Wheat Pool elevator system?

Did you realize that it operates solely to give you the most efficient marketing service possible, at cost?

Did you know that the Wheat Pool now operates an up-to-date, efficient seed division designed to give the same excellent protection and service to seed producers as it has done for grain men over the years?

Finally, did you know that every member who makes a minimum delivery of seed or cereal grain to his Pool elevator is automatically covered by accident insurance for himself and his family?

IT PAYS TO PATRONIZE THE POOL

